Petroleum V. Was Present When the Order for Their Return Was Issued.

his Protests Then Ignored but Afterward Headed, and Thus He Secured the Revocation of the Order.

I am in Washinton jist now by invitashun uv His Serene Eggslency the President ez a sort uv advisory comity to asist in settlin sich ticklish questions ez ma arise in the seceded States, wich is now, thank heven, the Govment. I am here ez a sort uv asistant adviser, my biznis bein to thro out sejestions wich I git credit for of they ar bad and not acted onto, and wich His Eggslency the President gets credit for ef they ar good and adopted. Al gov-ments hev to hev sich men, wich is the price uv the offices they fil.

The question wich wuz desided yisterdy mornin wuz the wun uv sendin bak to the Suthern States the flags and sich wich wuz capchered from em by the Northern insurgents doorin the late fratrisidle strugle.

The representative uv the South insistid that them flags shood be returned tu whence they originaly came, becoz ther remainin in the Capital, to wich they hed bin brot, wuz proof that they kim hither by force, ez it wer, wich wuz ruther agin the theory so popler at the South that one Suthern man wuz ez good ez five Northern men; besides wich, it wuz time that the South be consiliated agin.

I remarked that to attempt to send bak them flags and sich wood create a feelin in the North wich wood be oncomfortabl for his Eggslency, and consekently for us.

"Why so?" wuz asked. "Did he not veto the penshun bill, and hez ther ben any up-risin about that? Ef he kin do thot, why

"My liege and gentlemen," I replied, "you'll diskiver that there's a thundern site uv difrence between a penshun and a flag. There's many a soljer who woodent thank ye for a penshun who wil raise sich a hel ez yoo never dreamed uv if ye tetch his military record. Them flags is his military record, and ef I wuz in power here shood let em severely alone. Troo, there wuzn't any uprisin about the penshuns, but the time for the uprizin ain't jist at hand. That wil sho itself next year. No man wood more like to se them flags in the South wher we cood safely kiver em with sich romances ez we chose; but lookin at it ez a praktikle man,

more comfortabl in my life. I hev nothin speshly to do, and a good salary for not doing it. I hev, for the fust time in my life, credit at Bascom's, and the confidence ny the comunity in wich I reside ez to finanshel problems. I want his Egyslency re-elected in '88, for I don't want to be hurled out uv that comfortabl place like a stun from a catapult, and be landed on the cold and sterile rox uv defeat. I prefer to stay. It's all well enuf this yeer, but ther s another yeer jist ahed, and-

"I've heerd enuf uv this kind uv talk," sed his Eggslency, with a pertenshus frown on his brow. "I've heerd enuff uv this kind uv talk, and we'l dispense with it. I'm responsibl to the Dimekratic party, wich, by the way, I am. Wat is the Dimekratic party?" (His royal Highnis labers under the delooshun that all ther is uv the (His royal Highnis labers Yoonited States is the kentry south uv the Ohio River and the lower wards uv Noo York City. He hes no noshun of anythin

Secretary Endicott said that ez a Massychoosets man he wuz willin that this be did. The South hed bin beaten by sooperior numbers, made up uv furrin hirelins, and hed ben hoomiliated enuf. We ar now apoligizin and makin reperashen, and ez a commencement they hed bin given bak everything they had afore the war and considerably more. Ez a Dimekrat it did him more, and when the South took the helum he wanted her to be in controls uv both eends of the skooner. Troo, it made practically but little difference where the capchered flags reely wuz kep, but ez the South seemed to set stres onto hevin uv em back, why, the South bein the Govment, it didn t become the North to hev anything to say about it.

The order wuz determined upon and to her aid, and lo! wher ar we now? got bak into the Govment with the addishnel representashun that the nigger popelawith the nigger vote. We hed electid a nary political agencies, shall cease to elect President from the North, it is troo, but Congresses and Presidents of the United that wuz only becoz a Northern man alluz tary Endicott wiped off, and the Ginrel the offises, and wuz dictatin the polisy uv the Govment from stem to stern. The President hed vetoed the penshun bil, and | republic. in ol things else hed done wat he wuz ordered to do by them wich made him President. Ez to these flags, it made but litle diference wher they wuz kept; but inezmuch ez it wood iritate the North, and be an adishnel guarante uv good faith and entire devoshen to the South on the part uv the South. It is a grate thing to iritate the

General Rosser, uv Virginny, did not want to speshly iritate the North. He wanted absloot peece, and he considered this thing uv sending the flags South, so that they cood be safely lied over, wuz a step in the rite direckshen. But, in adishn to returnin these flags, he shood insist upon some other things. Frinstance, laws shood be pased perventin sich ruftians ez Genrel Sheridan from goin down the Shenandon Valey, remindin them shivelrous people uv the time when he went down there with some blookoted Linkin ruffians behind him, and made it warm for the Confedrisy. Time and the offises hez mitigated the greefs uv the people uv that valey, but sich of them ez ar not absent holdin Consulates woodn't like to see Sheridan. We are willin to permit Sheridan kv, but ther must be a limit to wat he does.

His Eggslency remarkt that of this wuz troo, that he wuz wilin to do this to bring about the ery uv good feelin in the Dimekratic party, which wuz located in the South and in the lower wards uv Noo York

General M'Hammer remarkt that ther hed got to be a good deel more dun than that to satisfy him. He shood insist on penshunin Confederit soljers, ekal to Fedrel, and datin the penshuns back even with the Fedrel soljers.

"Certainly," replied General Rosser, and the Confederit debt will hev to be inclooded with the Fedral war debt, and paid, Register.

wich makes Confederit bonds good proper-ty; and then there's damage by Fedral troops to be paid for, and sevrel little things like them, wich it wuzn't consider-ed with while to menshin, ez, under a Dimekrat administrashen, they com along

ez a matter uv corse."

I wuz rithin under these injoodishus announsements uv policy, and wuz in hopes some one wood steer his Eggslency away from sich a dangerous corse. But not one uv em dared say a word, cept Endicott, which remarked that it wuz prinsiple, and in the coz uv prinsiple he wuz willin the party shood die, ef it hed to, but it wood be with its feet to the foe, and its eyes to

"Hellen blazes!" I shreeked. "wat foly is this? Wat's al this about diein with our feet to the foe and our eyes to Hevin? I don't want to di. I ain't jist now conserned about wat kind uv a corpse I shel make, for I don't want to be a corpse at al. Hevn't the Dimocrisy got sense enuf to liv? Can't we manage to eggsist a while and enjoy the spoils? Yer Eggslency, recon-sider this rash act."

"Never!" sed he, "never! I hev sed it and it shel be done."

"Then yoo may ez well pack your bagage and prepare for a skip March 4, 1883—yoo

may ez wel !" Jist here comenst a seeen. The order to send back the flags hed got onto the streets, it hed bin tellygraffed all over the kentry, and responses wuz a coming back ez thick ez lice in Egypt. No matter wich it wuz from. Republikins or Dimocrats, it wuz one continuood pertest agin the move. "Wood you insult the entire North?" shreeked the Republikins.

"Wood yu thro awa the last chance yu bey for a re-eleckshun?" shreeked the Dim-

And his Eggslency looked over the tele-tams. "Wher is Milwaukee?" he asked, feebly. "Is ther sich a place ez Peoria?" he murmured. "And Pittsburgh, and Omaha, and Topeka, and Denver, and Dayton, and Xenia, and Lafayette, and New Albany, and Evanston, and the d——I noze where

You bet there is sech places," sed I, "ez

you wil discover next year."
"Wel, ef we hev made a mistake we hev made one, and must back down. Bayard, rite a dispatch saying that after givin the matter more matoor considerashun we hev decided to let the d—d flags stay wher they ar, not becoz we don't consider it the correct thing to do, but becoz, hevin eggsamined the law, we find we ain't justified in doin it, the it shood be dun."

"My Liege, don't say that," I implored. Say that it wuz the work uv sumbody else, and that you never knoed a thing about it til it wuz don, and that the moment you got wind uv it yoo made hot haste to re-scind the order. Put it on Bayard, put it on Endicott, put it on me. We hev got to nominate yoo agin, and we want som sho for electin' yoo, so that yoo kin reapoint

us. O, my Liege——"

He wuz immovable. Directing Bayard to do ez he hed directed, he stalked out uv

the chamber. I don't no wat the outcome is going to be. His Highnis mite hev shoved his of-fense off onto sombody els, but he is satis-fied that wat he did wil satisfy wat he knows ez the Noarth, and he don't want to offend the South. The truble with him is he doesn't reely comprehend that ther is a Noarth at ol. it wil hev to go this wa, and shel hev to take my chances. It's a world uv changes and chances.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,

(which is Postmaster).

AN HONEST BALLOT-BOX. From Senator-Fleet W. E. Chandler's Ac-

cept mee Speech. To deserve and obtain future success the Republican party must assert and maintain the wisdom and patriotism of its record in the past. It must not permit its facts to be falsified or its glories to be dimmed by the recital of arguments of ingood to see the South at the helum wunst terested and dishonest Democratic historians or critics. The Republican party must also be true to one issue of the past, which is also a living and not merely sentimental issue of the present—the question of free elections at the South. The story is old, but a sad one. The North gave the colored man the ballot. The colored people give the solid South thirty-eight extra Representatives in Congress and thirty-eight extra electoral votes. The colored men's ishood at about 10 a. m., and the mornin ballots are suppressed, and their votes wuz spent in innosent hilarity. Ginrel are used solely in the interest Hercules McHammer uv Mississippy sed of the enemies of political equality of the how wonderful is the finger uv Providence | race upon which they are based. Tell me and how the Lord hed showed up in the matter of the late strugle. He (McHammer) went into the war actily expectin to bust the old Govment and controle the holl | mob simply because they had been Repubkentry by forse uv arms. But the Lord licans and had tried to exercise the right of rebooked our presumshen. He permited suffrago as Republicans. On May 1, of us to be whaled in the feeld to sho the this year, 1887, Roderick Gambrell, at yooselisnis uv the South's apeelin to Jackson, Miss., was waylaid, shot and arms so long ez they had the Northern Di- killed by Democratic leaders. Gambrell mocrisy to depend upon. The South wuz was a Prohibition editor, and he was doom-crushed in the feeld, but wat happened? ed and murdered solely because he dared The Dimocrisy uv the North cum promptly | to oppose the Democratic party. Republicans of New Hampshire, do you give up opposition to such political crimes as these Or do you demand that agitation shall conshen gave us, without bein at ol worled tinue until fraud and murder, used as ordi-Congresses and Presidents of the United

States? wood do more for us than a Suthern, and (at this pint Ginrel McHammer, who chaws, and wuz salivatin permiscus, spit slavery question as injurious to trade. It fore 1861 deprecated the agitation of the onto the President's trousers, wich Secre- is the same commercial spirit, I fear, which now creates a seeming indifference to the perceeded) we hed complete controle uv vital question of a free ballot. But a nation which puts money and its uses before man and his liberty cannot endure long as a

Republicanism in the South.

Professor J. L. Hodges, of North Carolina, "A caudid Democrat of the South." sets forth in the New York Independent how the Republican column will be in-President, he shood insist that they be sent | creased in 1888 by "at least three Southern States, to which four others may be added, with decreased Democratic majorities in all the States. The three aliuded to are Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolinia; the four possible Republican States besides are Tennessee. Arkansas, Louisi-anna, and Florida. The reasons be gives are, Southern disappointment that the times are no better since Cleveland's election, but worse in the cotton and tobacco areas; the failure of a Democratic Congress to pass the tariff reform promised so confidently; the failure to even modify the internal revenue system— Democrats have always dewhich nounced; the Democratic opposition to the Blair educational bill, which is popular at the South; and a general disposition to follow the North in breaking down the old sectional barriers in national politics. This Southern professor does not so much as mention a Southern "Prohibition party," or so much as seem to dream that the three States first named, or the four others, may go over to that instead of going over to the Republicans. As Southern Prohibition party men are mostly Democrats he probably makes allowance for their defection in "decreased majorities," where Democratic majorities may still be maintained. But he affirms that "a break in the Solid South" by Republican victories in three, perhaps in seven States, "is in a high degree probable, if indeed it is not inevitable. anybody else any wiser as to political futures in Southern States?—Des Moines



A Couple of Columns Devoted to the Fair Daughters of Eve.

Embracing a Few Seasonable Hints About the Latest Styles in Dress.

A Promised Revival.

It is said that there are strong indications that croquet will succeed tennis this year as a fashionable game. Fashionable young women consider it particularly desirable to look well at tennis, and if this idea is carried out, and the fair tennisonian appears on the field in all the bravery of frill and furbelow, sash and tournure, snug shoe, and corsage and sleeve more so, she is merely adainty creature to look upon, and there is no game; for a tennis costume proper is no doubt a thing apart from dresses of any other descrip-tion, and is certainly not beautiful in effect when it is made for genuine service, and for a player who is on the field for a zestful game, and not simply to look pretty and to make tame waves in the air, or to make over the net once in half-a-dozen times batting at the ball. There are a few feminine enthusiasts of the racket who adopt the utility suit of plain skirt and very loose blouse waist, with easy belt, with no fripperies visible from threat to common-sense boot heel. But, alas! this dress, devoid of pour or amplitude, curves or decoration, is ugly; it is not chic, and, weightier than all, it is not becoming, which settles its fate incontestably. Better by far endure the hu-mility of defeat upon defeat from lack of freedom of action occasioned by the wearing of hindering garments, than to come off a triumphant victor while looking like a guy. The average girl tennis players do not really take enough genuine interest in the game to make a decided sacrifice of personal appearance for its lively sake, and as, for various reasons, there must be a game of some sort, croquet is once again thought of, and revived, for at this game there is far less likelihood of failure, there is less violent exercise, there can be any amount of charming gowning done, without any detriment to the game, or any impatient shoulder-shrugs or covert grants of disapproval from the brother of the girl who attemuts weak tennis. There is also far more time for any number of confidential side chats, and altogether it is no doubt a better summer game for the majority.

Caps and Belles.

Undoubtedly one of the most charming things in the world is to have a good thing properly finished off. The climax prettily

capped.

There is no absolute creator of fashion, but when a half dozen dear creatures adopt



were so foolish as to appear in less becoming headgenr. As it appears in our cut, it is made of light-gray large bow of corn-colored ribbon, forming one of the latest and most pleasing color combinations. It is particularly useful as a hat to be in favor at the seaside or in the country, formed of white chip, and

The materials of a robe may be unexceptional, the boots natty, the gloves dainty, but to make the "toot and scramble" perfect, the head-covering must corre-

Women of the best taste do not adopt extremes in fashions; they hesitate before making conspicuous objects of themselves, and it is the rule with them to wear what



will not attract attention, rather than what will challenge it. To be well dressed is to be dressed so that no one can tell what you wear, but

Consequently an artistic dresser is never seen in an outlandish high hat or in one

only how you wear it.

of prodigious broadness.

These exaggerated styles come to us from over the water; they are conspicuous in the fashion plates of French and English magazines, but they are not worn there. They are no prettier or more becoming in Paris or London than they are in Chicago, and there the clamor for personal rights is thoroughly recognized. In other words, when you pay your money for a ticket of admission to a place of amusement no infringements are allowed on your perfect right to see all there is to be seen

without resort to flank movements. A fashionable bonnet, in the guise of the

woman may wear such a structure if she be

Fashion is in a chaotic state; there is no set code of styles as in the days of the empire, when the world looked to Paris and the beautiful Empress set her seal of approval upon the conceptions of modistes and milliners, and all feminine creation bent to her royal will.

There are many preity hats for the chil-dren, odd, dainty, and sweet as themselves. but none more dressy, yet simple, than these white Milan braids.

The broad brim is caught up loosely on The broad brim is caught up loosely on the left side by knots of picot-edged white satin ribbon, the large bunch of loops be-ing effected by joining three simple bow-knots closely together. These knots are similar to the one appearing in the front of the little hat. A bunch of soft, fleecy white ostrich tips still further embellish it. This, probably, is the bright little girl's hat of whom the rhymester wrote that

She had a pretty hat,
But she a little cough—
And her little cough, it is no harm to mention,
When in the church she sat,
Shook the plumes on her hat,
And to its many beauties called attention.

Those feathers look like they would dance prettily, and the face shows a trace

of harmless mischief. Among the dark-eyed daughters of Spain the lace mantilla and a yellow rose have done duty as a head covering for centuries, and all admitthere is nothing more becoming to every face, nothing so shades the features into dovelike decorum, enhancing the eyes' brilliancy, rendering undiscoverable all blemishes of the complexion.

Younger women might adopt it on occasion with profit, but they seem oblivious



call into use the main points of its beauty in an adaptation called a cap. It is not exactly the plain, every-day one of our grandmothers, but an elaborate yet easily made one, suitable for any occasion. A pointed foundation is first made of

stiff net. It is first covered with a full, soft piece of silk net. Into this are tightly sewed lilac ribbon bows fastened in bunches of lace three and a half inches

Narrower lace-half as wide is the bestpleated around the edge and around the lilac ribbon strings. However, the strings are often omitted, especially for warm weather wear.

We are thus explicit in describing the arrangement of this cap, for it is most generally made by loving, useful hands at home. To be sure, they can be purchased, and reasonably pretty ones, too, but most often they are a gentle attention given honored gray hair by some dutiful daugh-

What can be more beautiful than such a gift! A dainty, fresh trifle to ornament a fading yet beautiful face to loving eyes.

The Jolly Girl.

The jolly girl is born, not made; no training or endeavor can counterfeit hec. There are those, to be sure, who affect jollity, but it is only skin-deep, says a writer in Harper's Bazar. The jolly girl is jolly under adverse circumstances-in bad weather; when she hasn't a cent to her name; when she has the toothache; when she has lost her situation; when she breaks alization of her needle; when her back hair tumbles comfortand down in public; when she is shopping; buy it, and when her masculine neighbor at the theater wonder how goes out, and when he returns; when her they e ver bills are due. She never seems to indulge in that feminine luxury, "the blues," and it is a mistake to suppose that she is noisy; there is jollity of the lady-like, aristocratic sort, as well as of the fish-wife order.

The girl who makes up her mind that jollity is the proper cue, and that she will be lively or die, usually overdoes the business; she thinks that it chiefly consists in braid and coquettishly ornamented with a laughing and in chattering nonsense, that it is a manner of speech merely, rather than a quality of the mind which disposes one to make the best of everthing, to see the rainbow on the cloud and the silver lining behind it, to make the wrinkle in trimmed in diaphanous net or tulle, with a dash of color in rose-colored flowers. It lieve that jollity is an affair of embonmay be worn well over the face, or is point; but who has not been disappointed equally becoming placed well back on the in finding the stout woman melancholy and the thin one vivacious, the bilious person full of good-humor and the person whose digestion never gave her a moment's uneasiness quite the reverse? The jolly girl can not suppress herself, and assume sadness or pensiveness; languishing airs do do not sit well upon her, but show at a glance that they are borrowed plumes. One is never dull with her. She has that infinite variety which all the world covets and loves. It may be a desirable thing that those who have not this natural grace should cultivate and encourage it in themselves and others, since it brightens and strengthens life, makes rough places smoother and pleasant places pleasanter. Possibly it is no special virtue in the jolly girl, any more than blue eyes in the blonde maiden or red bair in the Titianesque. Jollity flows from her presence just as the nightingale's fluting bubbles from his throat and enchants the world; just as the poet pours forth his song "in profuse strains of unpremeditated art," just as the tree blossoms, the grasses spout, the stars shine, without effort, without design, with sincerity and constancy and spontaneity. Let her be shipwrecked, or an invalid stranded on a bed of pain, yet she does not lose or abate that peculiar trait which makes sunshine for those about her and sweeps the cobwebs out of their sky.

Practically Minded.

"Speaking of odd prayers," said minister who is known in Boston for his thoroughly reverential spirit and his dislike of such travesties of prayer. which he says are more painful than funny to him, "I remember hearing a man pray once for an evangelist who was on his way to Boston: 'Bless thy servant,' said the evangelist's representative; 'bless him to-night when he speaks in Toledo, and to-morrow night when he speaks in Cleveland, and Wednesday night when he is in Butfalo, and Thursday in Albany'-"And help him to catch all of his trains," put in a third person at hand, categorically. - Boston Record,

Ir good people would but make goodness agreeable, and smile instead height of folly, has had its day; moderation and compactness reign. At least a would they gain to the good cause!

BUFFALO BILL.

Interesting Story of His Life and Adventures, as Related by Himself.

How He Slew His First Indian, and Came to Be Called Buffalo Bill.

The following, written by W. F. Cody, appeared in a recent issue of the London Globe: I was born in February, 1845, in the State of Iowa. I need not go into details respecting my family, and can dismiss my youth briefly by saying that when I was not on a horse I was just being thrown off one. I soon became a pretty smart rider, and my practice with a gun was pretty



good, too. I was 12 years old when I killed my first Indian. It happened rather sudden. I was walking out by the river, near Fort Kearney, one night about 10 o'clock. My companions had got on ahead somehow, and I was quite alone, when looking up toward the bluff bordering the river, I saw, illuminated by the moon, the head and shoulders of a living Indian, watching me with evident interest. Now, I had heard many stories of the doings of the red men, and had also been inculcated with a thorough distrust of their ways; so, quickly coming to a conclusion as to what I should do, I brought my gun to my shoulder, and, aiming at the head, fired. The report sounded louder than usual in the silence of the night, far it was past 10 o'clock, and was followed by a war whoop, such as could only be built up by an Indien, and the next instant over six feet of dead Indian came down splash into the river.

Soon after this I went to business. ook to the plains, and in the employ of Messrs, Russell & Simpson soon learned the ins and outs of the wild life led with horses and cattle-driving teams, riding express ponies, and getting to know the Among other things I somehow found out low to hunt ouffaloes, a sport second to none, if you know how. I shall never forget the faces of five officers I met on the prairies once, now many years ago. They were after a Lerd of buffaloes. So was I. We exchanged views. I gave them my ideas; they gave me their sympathy. "You surely don't expect to catch buffaloes with that gothic steed," said they.

"I am going to try," I said. "You'll never do it, man alive," said the Captain. "It wants a fast horse to hunt a

"Does it?" I responded.

"Yes; but you can come with us if you And I did like. There were eleven buffaloes in the herd, and, while the officers rode straight at them, I headed the leaders and got up to them with ease. The horse which my companion had been chaffing was the famous Brigham, who knew as much about the sport as I did; he speedily did his part of the business. A few jumps brought us up to the herd. Raising "Lucretia Borgia," my trusty weapon, I aimed at the first animal, fired, and brought him down, Brigham, like the ideal animal that he was, carrying me rapidly up to the next brute, not ten feet away; and, when I had dropped him, bounded on to the next, and so on, until I had slain the whole eleven animals, and then my horse stopped. dismounted to regard my work with a feeling of satisfaction. Those officers rode up shortly, and I shall never forget their xpressions as they surveyed the work of

five minutes lying around. My horse Brigham was an exceptionally intelligent brute. He took the keenest de-light in sport, and invariably took pains to aid me in getting game. All he expected of me was to do the shooting; the rest was his work. He would always stop if the buffalo did not fall at the first shot, so as to give me a second chance; but if I did not bring him down then, he would go on dis-

gusted. It was in 1867 that the Kansas Pacific track was in the buffalo country, and the company was employing over twelve hundred men in the making of the road. The Indians were very troublesome, and it was not always easy to get sufficient supplies of fresh meat for the men. It was about this time that Messrs. Goddard, the contractors to the constructors, made me a handsome offer, provided I would undertake to hunt for them. They required twelve buffaloes per diem. The work was somewhat dangerous, owing to the Indians, but the terms were handsome-five hundred per month. I took the offer, and in less than eighteen months, during which time my engagement lasted, I killed 4,280 buffaloes single-handed, and had many scrimmages with the Indians, and hair-breadth escapes. It was during this period of my career teat I had my celebrated buffalo-killing match with Billy Comstock, the noted scout, then at Fort Wallace. The terms were settled as follows: We were to hunt one day of eight hours, from eight a. m. to four p. m. The stakes were \$500 a side, and the man who killed the most buffaloes was to be declared the winner. The contest took place twenty miles east from Sheridan, and many thousand people came from all parts to see the sport. We were fortunate in finding animals, and had plenty of sport. We made three runs each, and I killed sixty-nine buffalces, my rival being content with fortysix. Not a bad day's work-a day which is an historical one for me, inasmuch as since then I have invariably been referred to in all parts of the civilized world as Buffalo

Heart Troubles.

Two young ladies were sitting together in a street-car. One of them was very pale and thin and seemed to be suffering. At the next corner the invalid got up and left the car. A gentleman who had been sitting opposite said to the remaining lady:

"Excuse me. I am a physician. perceive your friend is an invalid."
"Yes," was the reply; "she has heart trouble."

"Probably an aneurism." "No; a West Point cadet."-Texas

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Notes on the Lesson for July 10 -"The Flight Into Egypt."

From Chicago Standard. By Rev. J. M. Coon.] The lesson is found in the second chapter of Matthew, from the thirteenth to the twentythird verses. Time, B. C. 4, soon after events of the last lesson. Places, Bethlehem, Egypt. Nazaroth.

SPECIAL MENTION. The Journey to apppt. — Joseph's flight into Egypt involved a journey of more than two handred m.les. He doubtless took the most direct road, and this ied him nearly due west from Betalehem for seven or eight miles, where he tell into the road going down from Jerusalem to Gaza, the road which the Ethiopian cunnel was afterward following when he was overtaken by Philip. He struck this road where it begins its descent through the mountain passes into the valuey of Elan, now mountain passes into the valies of Elan, now called Wady Sunt. On entering that valley he was close in the vicinity of the battle-ground where his father, David, slew the giant, Goliath; for he passed in sight of the village of Shochon (I Sam. 17: 1-3). When he had passed thence across the lower mountains in the Philistine plain and drew near to Gaza, he fell into the path along which the Joseph of old, from whom his name was derived, was led by the Isbmaelites, and this he fellowed the rest of the way. The path had also been trod by the feet of Jacob and of Abraham, and it is scarcely possible that Joseph can have failed to remember these incidents, or to have reflected very solemnly on the connection between the promise made to these patrition between the promise made to these patri-archs and the child for whom he was caring.

con between the promise made to these patriarchs and the child for whom he was caring. (Standard Ecclesiastical Commentary.)

Significance of the Sejourn in Egypt.—All Palestine was under Herod, so that he could have reached them in any part of it; but in Egypt the fugitives were safe. It was, moreover, almost another Judea, for the favor shown to their race by the Ptolemies had induced as many as a million of Jews to sethe in the Nile variey; and of the five quarters of Alexandria, with 300,000 free citizens, Jews occupied more than two. They had a temple of their own at Leontopolis, in the Delta, for about 160 years, though they preferred to go up to that at Jerusalem. The Greek translation of the Bible, which has already widely taken the place of the Hebrew original, had been made in Egypt, and the Egyptian rabbis, by their efforts to turn Julaism into a philosophic system which should win for it the favor of the cultivated Romans and the Greeks, had founded a new school for Jewish Greeks, had founded a new school for Jewish theology, which was hereafter to influence even Christianity. (Geikie.) The very land which was the land of bondage and groaning for the Jews became now the land of refuge and safety for the new-born King of Judea. God can overturn nations and kingdoms, so that these whom he land a kingdoms, so that those whom he loves shall be safe any-where. (Barnes.) The flight to Egypt had three purposes: 1. The security of the child from his enemies. 2. To show the divine care and valuation of the holy child. 3. To make his childhood's sufferings an antitype of the history of chosen Israel. As Israel went down into Egypt and tarried there under compulsion of Herod until restored to the Holy Land. Twice, then, out of Egypt did God call his Son, namely: His collective son, Israel, and His individual son, Christ. (Weidon.) The flight of our Lord from his own land to the land of darkness and idolating inverses on these

darkness and idolatry impresses on us the reality of his humiliation. Herod's cup was well-nign full, and the doom that soon overtook him could have arrested him then in his bloody attempt; but Jesus, in accepting hu-manity, accepted all its incidents. He was saved, not by the intervention of God, but by the obedience of Joseph; and from the storms of persecution he had to use the common means of escape. After the death of Herod, in less than a year, Jesus returned with his parents to their own land, and went to Naz-areth, where they abode. (Archbiship Themp-Herod's Death. -It has been noticed that the loathsome disease of which Herod died is hardly mentioned in history, except in the case

of men who have been rendered in amous by

an atrocity of persecuting zeal. On his bed of intolerable anguish—in that splendid and lux-

urious palace which he had built for himself under the palms of Jericho; swollen with dis-ease and scorched by thirst; ulcerated externally, and glowing inwardly with a "soft, slow fire;" surrounded by plotting sons and plundering slaves, detesting all and detested by all; longing for death as a release from his tortures, yet dreading it as the beginning of worse terrors; stung by remorse, yet still unslaked with murder; a horror to all around him, yet in his guilty con-science a worse terror to himself; de-voured by the premature corruption of an anticipated grave; eaten of worms as though visibly smitten by the finger of God's wrath, after seventy years of successful villainy-the wretched old man, whom men had called the Great, lay in savage frenzy awaiting his last hour. The day of Herod's death was, as he had foreseen, observed as a festival. His will was disputed; his kingdom disintegrated; his last order was disobeyed; his sons died for the most part in infamy and exile; the curse of God was on his house, and though, by ten wives and many concubines he seems to have had nine sons and five daughters, yet within a hundred years the family of the hierodoules of Ascalon had perished by disease or violence, and there was no living descendant to perpetuate the name. (Farrar.)

Rumah.—A small town in the tribe of Benjamin, and six miles north of Jerusalem. It was the birth-place and burial-place of Samuel, and the spot where Saul was anointed king (1 Sam. 1: 19, 20; 2: 11; S: 4; 19: 18; 25; 1). Not far distant from Ramah, yet south of Jerusalem and in the more immediate vicinity of Bethlehem, was the tomb of Rachel and the supposed place of her burial (Gen. 35: 18-20; supposed place of her burial (Gen. 35; 18-30; 48: 7). The figure becomes a typical prophecy of the grief in Bethlehem. Rachel was the ancestress of the tribe of Benjamin, which was always identified in fortune with Judah. She well represents the mothers of Bethlehem, near to which she died in childbirth, and was buried. The sound of her lamentations s carried beyond Jerusalem, and heard at Ramah. (Popular Commentary.) "Divine prophecies," says Lord Bacon, "being of the nature of their Author, with whom a thousand years are as one day, are not punctually ful-

filled at once, but have springing and germi-nant accomplishment throughout many ages;" and Dr. Wordsworth adds, "have, at length, their summer blossom and autumnal ripeness in Christ." Archelaux -Son of Herod the Great by his favorite wife, Maithace. After Herod had slain his three sons, Aristobulus, Alexander, and Antipater, he left by will his dominions to Archelaus as king. Upon the death of Herod Archelaus was proclaimed king by the popu-lation, but did not dare to assume the crown until his title should be confirmed by the Em-peror of Rome. Thereupon the Jews sent a peror of Rome. Thereupon the Jews sent a solemn embassy to the Emperor, petitioning that they might be exempted from the reign of any of Herod's family, and that Judea might be governed as a Roman province under the governor of Syria. After a reign of nine years he was deposed by the Emperor and died in exile. (Whedon.)

SEED-TRUTHS AND GERM-THOUGHTS.

1. God's timely counsels and warnings to his people (v. 13). 2 The child may have a far greater name

and work than the mother (v. 13).

3. As the world persecuted Christ, so will it persecute his followers (v. 13).

4. Obedience is not only the way of safety, but the way to honor God and his word (v.

5. As Christ was protected and delivered, so also will his followers be (v. 15).

6. Homes should be changed and chosen for the good of the family (vs. 14, 21, 23).
Subject of lesson for July 17: "John the Baptist."—Matt. iii. 1-12.

DR. ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE, who shared with Darwin in the glory of the announcement of the evolution theory, differs from Darwin in holding that the development of the human mind cannot be accounted for by the ordinary process of evolution; that it must be considered as something apart from the physical nature and subject to different laws .-- Popular Science News.

Hor Springs is expecting a boom. A hotel, to cost half a million dollars,